

Maricopa County

Data Charts

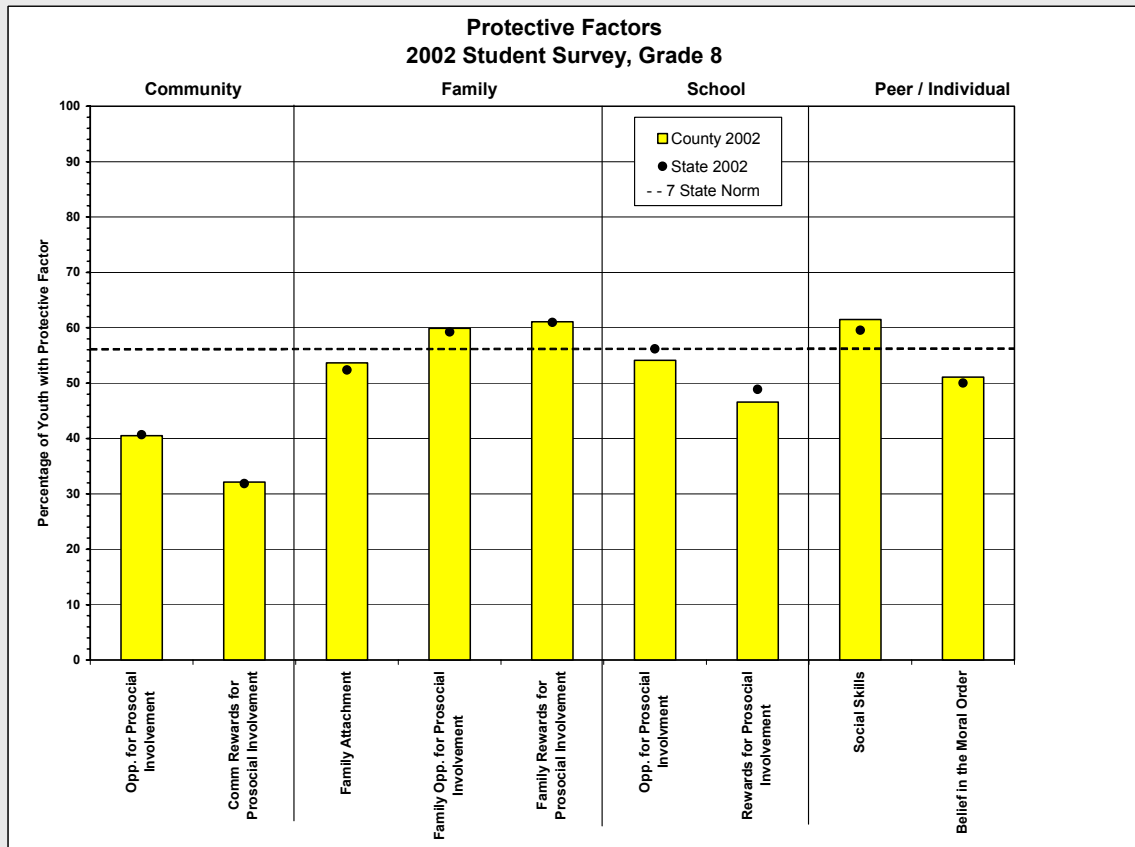
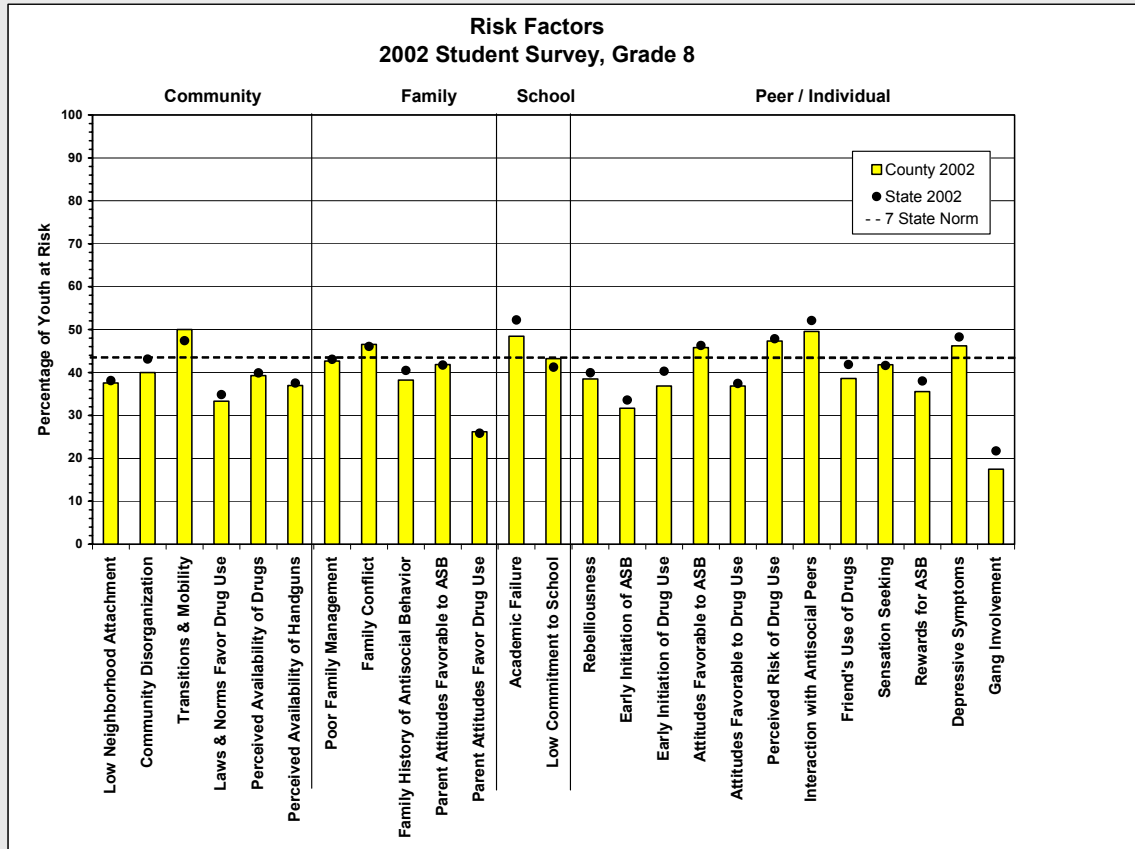
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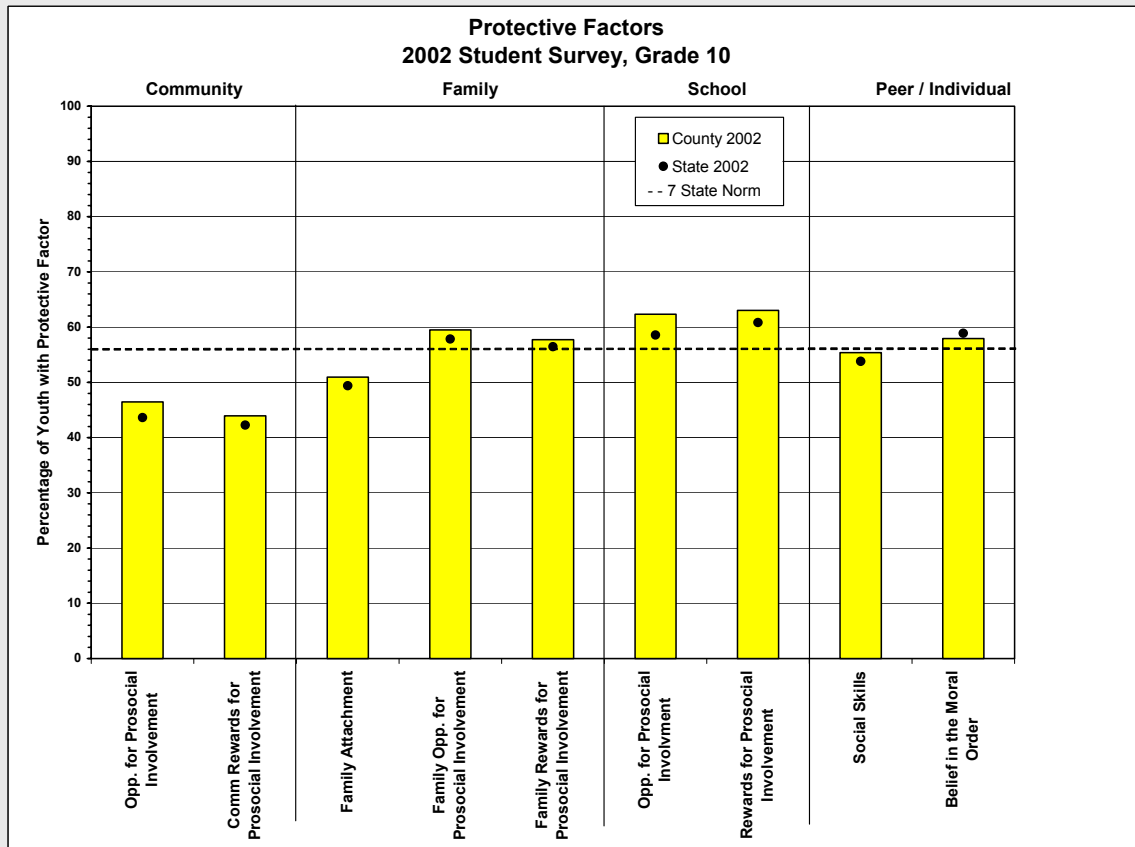
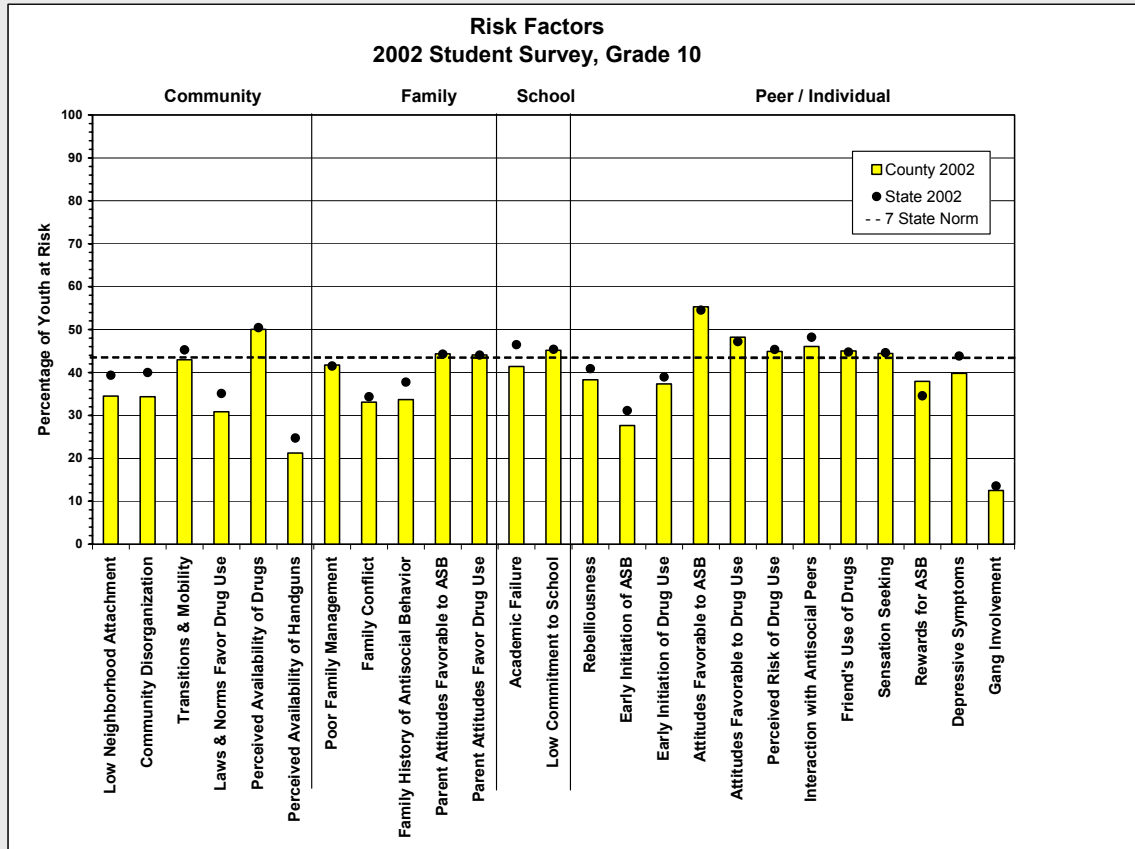
MARICOPA COUNTY RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR PROFILES

Elevated Risk and Protection



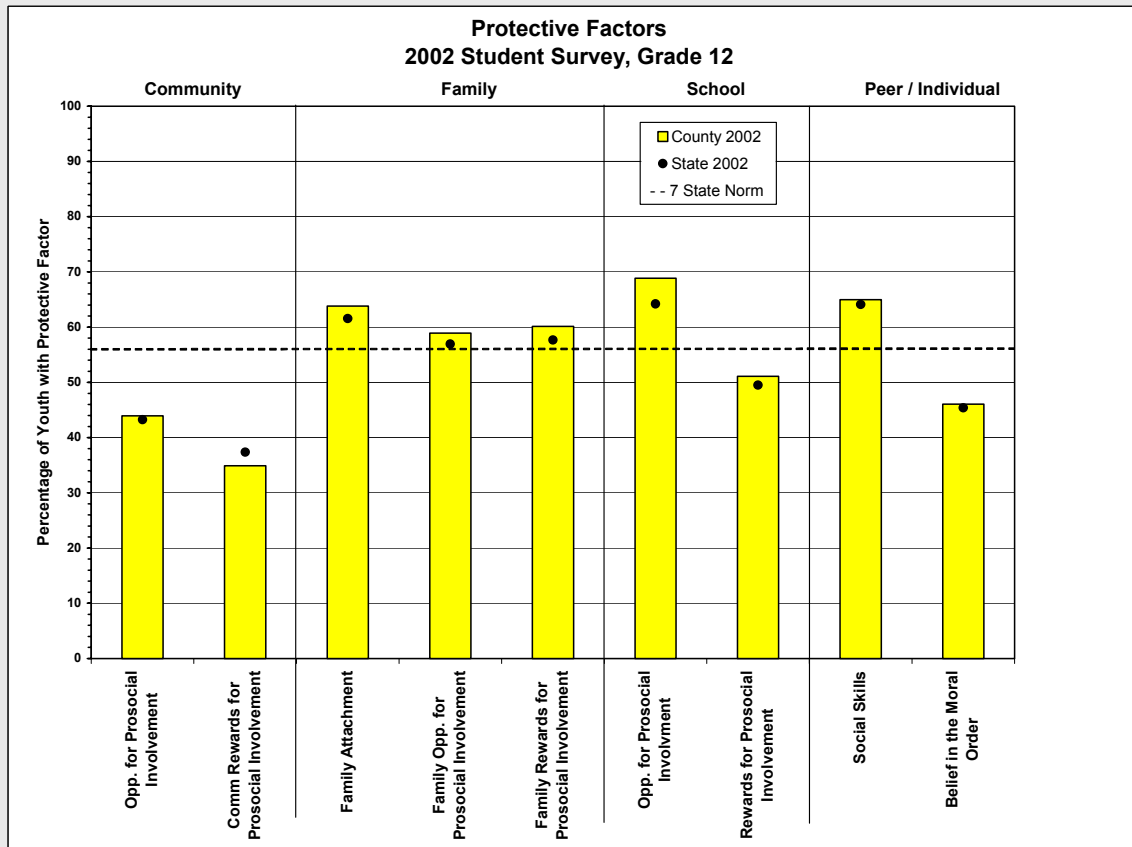
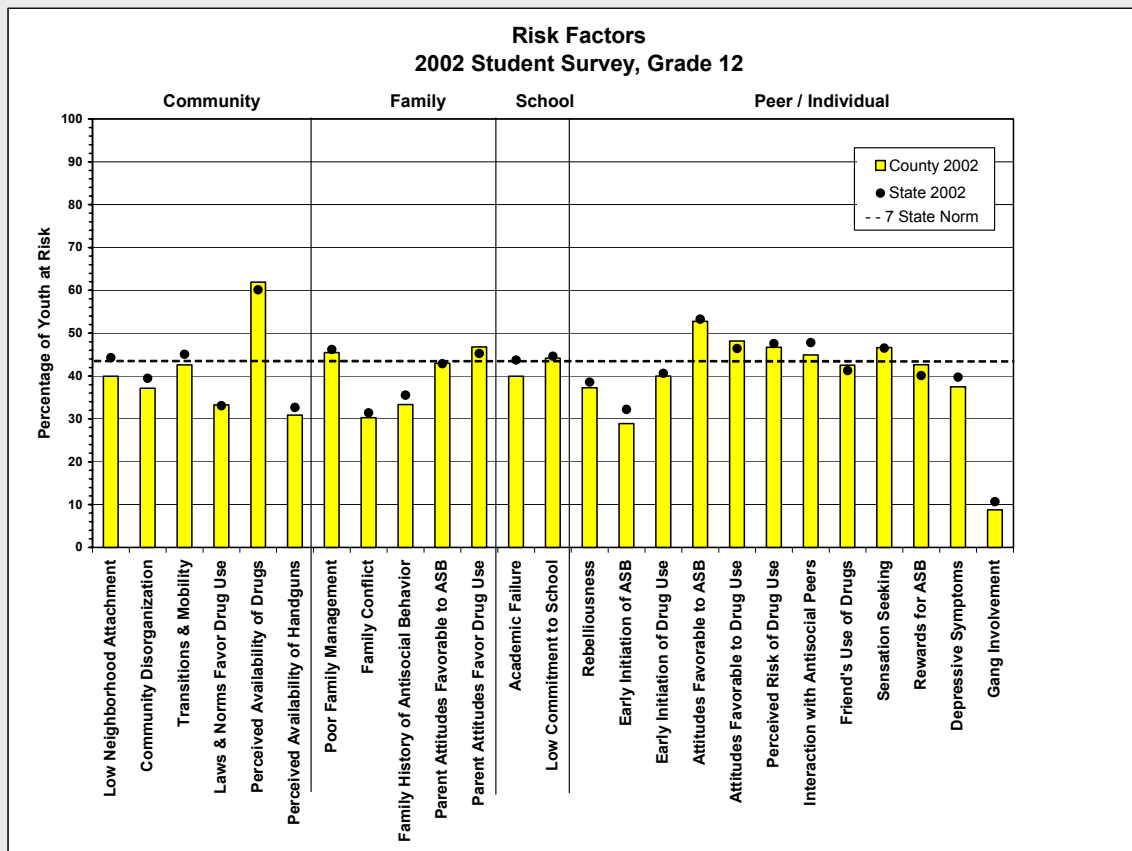
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Elevated Risk and Protection

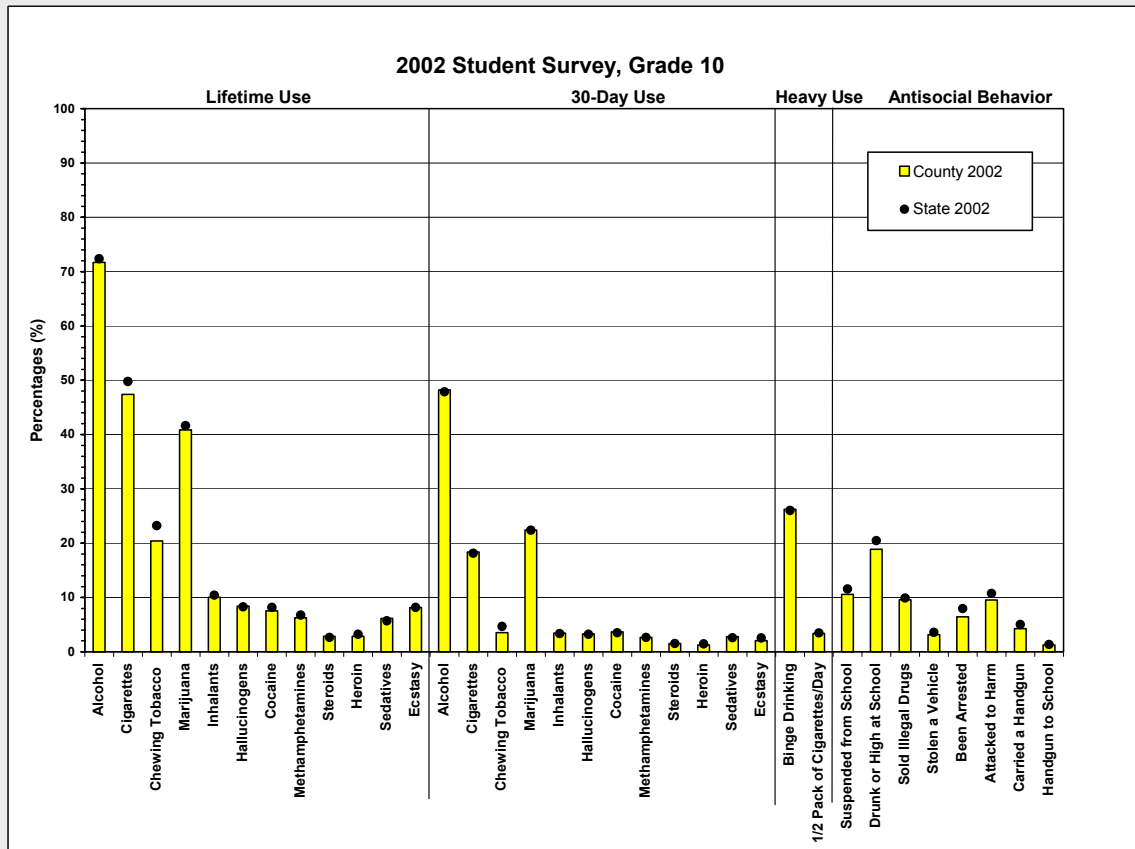
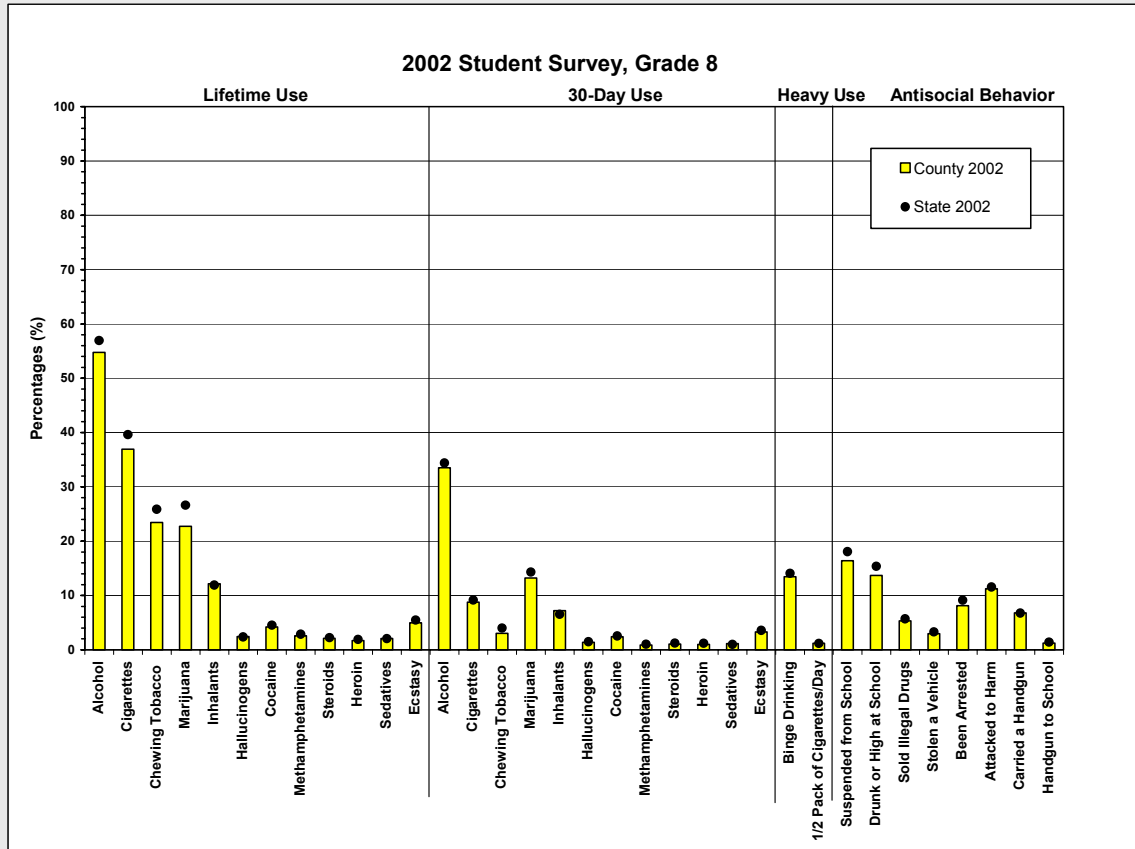


MARICOPA COUNTY RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR PROFILES

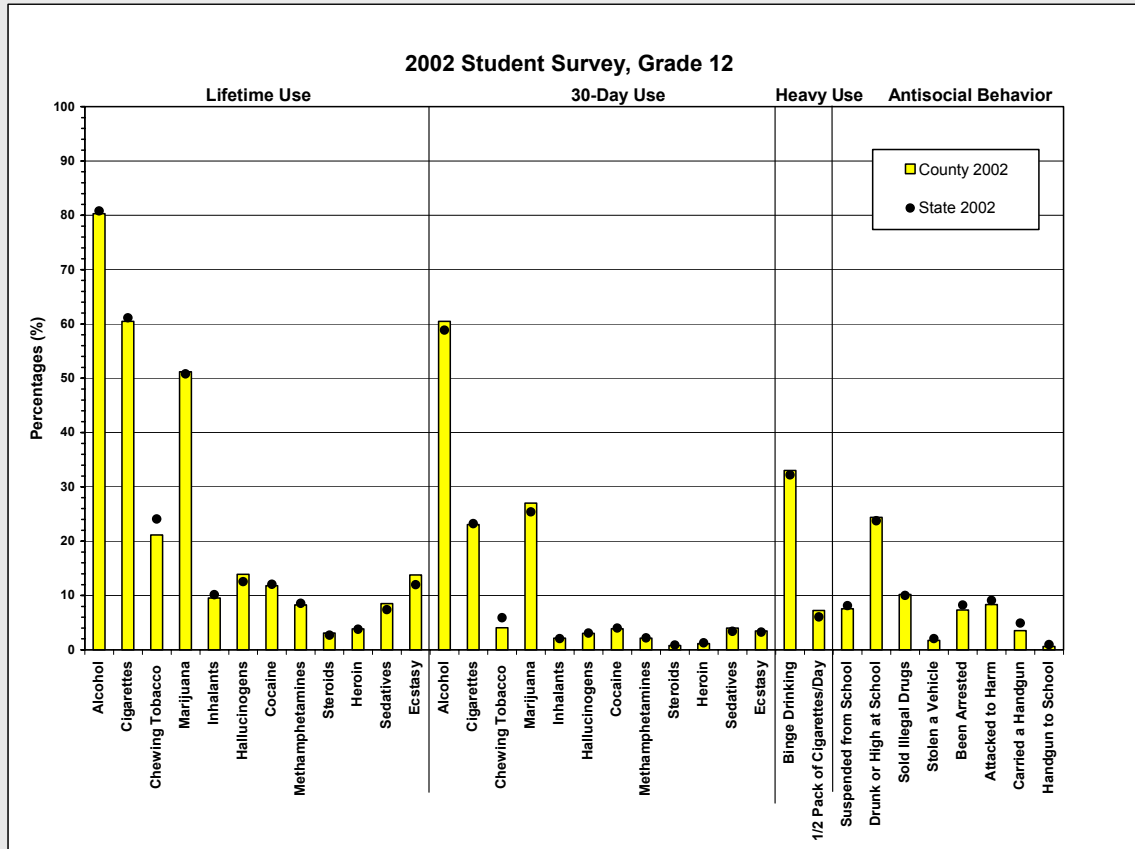
Elevated Risk and Protection



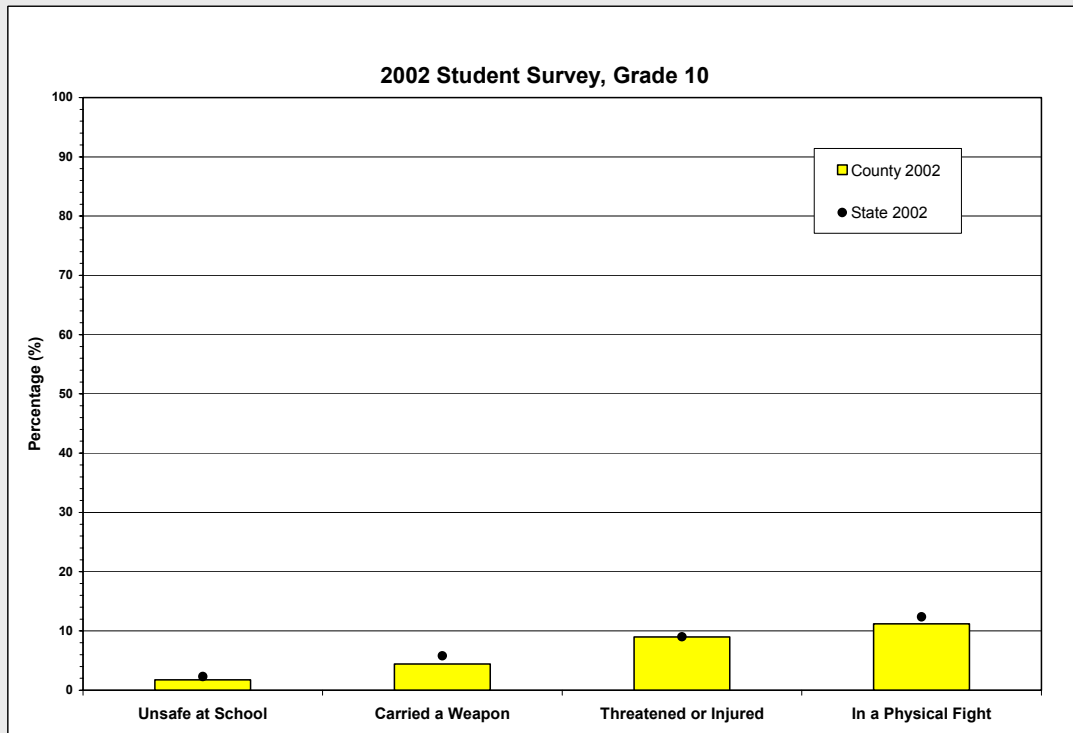
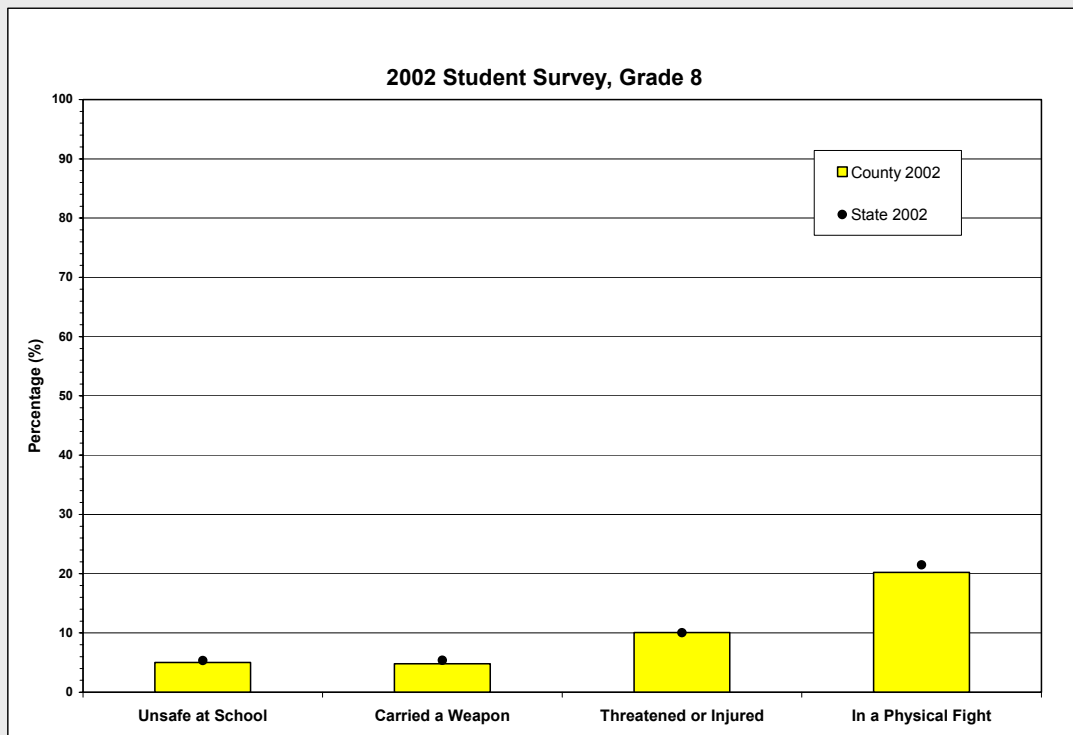
MARICOPA COUNTY ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR



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MARICOPA COUNTY COMMUNITY SAFETY PROFILE



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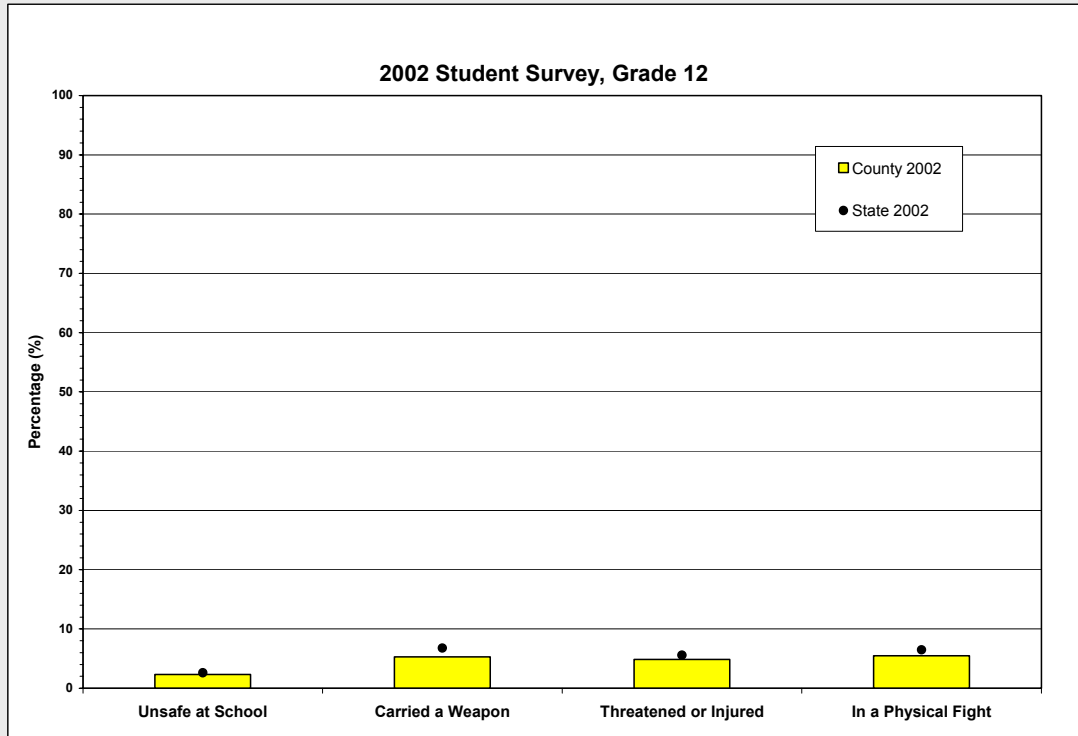


Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

		State*		Maricopa County	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Students		12,203	100	3,354	27.5
Grade	8	3,451	28.3	1,372	40.9
	10	4,984	40.8	805	24.0
	12	3,768	30.9	1,177	35.1
Gender	Male	5,881	48.2	1,636	48.8
	Female	6,043	49.5	1,637	48.8
Ethnicity	White	6,198	50.8	2,172	64.8
	African American	292	2.4	152	4.5
	Native American	1,237	10.1	67	2.0
	Hispanic	3,630	29.7	660	19.7
	Asian	258	2.1	131	3.9

*12,203 represents the sample population.

Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Definitions

<i>Community Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Community and Personal Transitions & Mobility</i>	Neighborhoods with high rates of residential mobility have been shown to have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling, while children who experience frequent residential moves and stressful life transitions have been shown to have higher risk for school failure, delinquency, and drug use.
<i>Community Disorganization</i>	Research has shown that neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime also have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling.
<i>Low Neighborhood Attachment</i>	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
<i>Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use</i>	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
<i>Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns</i>	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
<i>Community Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</i>	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Rewards for Positive Involvement</i>	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
<i>Family Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Family History of Antisocial Behavior</i>	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
<i>Family Conflict</i>	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
<i>Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs</i>	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
<i>Poor Family Discipline</i>	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Poor Family Supervision</i>	Parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
<i>Family Attachment</i>	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.

Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Definitions (Continued)	
<i>Family Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</i>	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Rewards for Positive Involvement</i>	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
<i>School Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Academic Failure</i>	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
<i>Little Commitment to School</i>	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, and sedatives or non-medically prescribed tranquilizers is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.
<i>School Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</i>	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Rewards for Positive Involvement</i>	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors
<i>Peer-Individual Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior</i>	Young people who accept or condone antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
<i>Early Initiation of Problem Behavior</i>	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
<i>Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use</i>	Initiation of use of any substance is preceded by values favorable to its use. During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use are at higher risk for subsequent drug use.
<i>Friends' Use of Drugs</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
<i>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
<i>Low Perceived Risk of Drug Use</i>	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
<i>Rewards for Antisocial Involvement</i>	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
<i>Rebelliousness</i>	Young people who do not feel part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society, are at higher risk of abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence, and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
<i>Sensation Seeking</i>	Young people who seek out opportunities for dangerous, risky behavior in general are at higher risk for participating in drug use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Religiosity</i>	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
<i>Social Skills</i>	Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors.
<i>Belief in the Moral Order</i>	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.

Table 3. Number of Students Who Completed the Survey

Number of Youth	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State	County	State	County	State	County
	3451	1372	4984	805	3768	1177

Table 4. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State	County	State	County	State	County
Community Domain						
Low Neighborhood Attachment	38.1	37.6	39.3	34.5	44.3	40.0
Community Disorganization	43.1	40.0	40.0	34.3	39.5	37.1
Transitions & Mobility	47.4	50.0	45.3	43.0	45.1	42.6
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	34.9	33.3	35.1	30.9	33.1	33.3
Perceived Availability of Drugs	39.9	39.3	50.5	50.1	60.1	61.9
Perceived Availability of Handguns	37.5	37.0	24.7	21.2	32.7	30.9
Family Domain						
Poor Family Management	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.7	46.2	45.5
Family Conflict	46.1	46.6	34.3	33.1	31.4	30.3
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	40.5	38.2	37.7	33.7	35.5	33.3
Parent Attitudes Favorable to ASB	41.7	41.9	44.3	44.4	42.9	42.9
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	25.8	26.2	44.0	44.1	45.2	46.8
School Domain						
Academic Failure	52.3	48.4	46.5	41.4	43.7	40.0
Low Commitment to School	41.2	43.3	45.4	45.2	44.6	44.2
Peer-Individual Domain						
Rebelliousness	40.0	38.5	40.9	38.3	38.6	37.3
Early Initiation of ASB	33.6	31.7	31.1	27.6	32.2	28.9
Early Initiation of Drug Use	40.3	36.8	39.0	37.4	40.6	40.0
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	46.3	45.8	54.5	55.3	53.3	52.8
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	37.4	36.8	47.2	48.2	46.4	48.2
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	47.9	47.3	45.3	44.9	47.6	46.7
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	52.1	49.6	48.2	46.1	47.8	44.9
Friend's Use of Drugs	41.9	38.6	44.8	45.0	41.3	42.5
Sensation Seeking	41.6	41.8	44.6	44.4	46.5	46.6
Rewards for ASB	38.0	35.6	34.6	37.9	40.1	42.6
Depressive Symptoms	48.2	46.2	43.8	39.8	39.7	37.5
Gang Involvement	21.7	17.5	13.6	12.5	10.7	8.8

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State	County	State	County	State	County
Community Domain						
Opp. for Prosocial Involvement	40.7	40.5	43.6	46.5	43.2	43.9
Comm Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	31.9	32.1	42.3	43.9	37.4	34.9
Family Domain						
Family Attachment	52.4	53.7	49.4	50.9	61.5	63.8
Family Opp. for Prosocial Involvement	59.2	59.9	57.8	59.5	56.9	58.9
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.0	61.1	56.5	57.7	57.7	60.1
School Domain						
Opp. for Prosocial Involvement	56.2	54.1	58.6	62.3	64.2	68.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.9	46.6	60.8	63.0	49.5	51.1
Peer-Individual Domain						
Social Skills	59.5	61.5	53.8	55.4	64.1	65.0
Belief in the Moral Order	50.0	51.1	58.9	57.9	45.4	46.1

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
Drug Used	State	County	State	County	State	County
Alcohol	56.9	54.8	72.3	71.7	80.8	80.3
Cigarettes	39.6	36.9	49.8	47.4	61.1	60.5
Chewing Tobacco	25.9	23.4	23.2	20.4	24.1	21.1
Marijuana	26.6	22.7	41.6	40.9	50.8	51.2
Inhalants	11.9	12.2	10.4	10.0	10.1	9.6
Hallucinogens	2.4	2.4	8.3	8.4	12.6	13.9
Cocaine	4.5	4.2	8.2	7.5	12.0	11.8
Amphetamines	2.9	2.6	6.8	6.3	8.6	8.3
Steroids	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1
Heroin	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.9	3.8	3.9
Sedatives	2.1	2.1	5.7	6.1	7.4	8.5
Ecstasy	5.5	5.0	8.2	8.2	12.0	13.8
Any Drug	33.2	29.4	44.5	43.7	52.8	52.8

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
Drug Used	State	County	State	County	State	County
Alcohol	34.4	33.5	47.9	48.2	58.9	60.5
Cigarettes	9.1	8.8	18.1	18.4	23.2	23.1
Chewing Tobacco	4.0	3.0	4.7	3.5	5.9	4.1
Marijuana	14.3	13.2	22.4	22.4	25.4	27.0
Inhalants	6.5	7.2	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.2
Hallucinogens	1.5	1.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0
Cocaine	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9
Amphetamines	1.0	0.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.2
Steroids	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.8
Heroin	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
Sedatives	1.0	1.1	2.6	2.8	3.4	4.0
Ecstasy	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.5
Any Drug	19.9	18.9	25.7	25.4	28.6	29.7

Table 8. Percentage of Students With Heavy Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
Drug Used	State	County	State	County	State	County
Alcohol	14.1	13.5	26.0	26.2	32.2	33.0
Cigarettes	1.2	1.2	3.5	3.4	6.0	7.3

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
Behavior	State	County	State	County	State	County
Suspended from School	18.1	16.4	11.6	10.6	8.1	7.5
Drunk or High at School	15.4	13.7	20.5	18.9	23.8	24.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	5.7	5.3	9.9	9.6	10.0	10.2
Stolen a Vehicle	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.2	2.1	1.7
Been Arrested	9.1	8.1	8.0	6.4	8.2	7.3
Attacked to Harm	11.6	11.3	10.8	9.5	9.1	8.3
Carried a Handgun	6.7	6.8	5.0	4.3	4.9	3.5
Handgun to School	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.6

Table 10. Percentage of Students in the State and Your County Reporting Safety and School Issues

	Response	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
		State	County	State	County	State	County
Safety							
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 days	94.63	95.20	94.20	95.60	93.24	94.71
	1 day	1.82	1.77	0.99	0.63	1.22	1.28
	2-3 days	1.34	1.33	1.17	0.75	0.82	0.43
	4-5 days	0.51	0.30	0.39	0.13	0.60	0.77
	6 or more days	1.70	1.40	3.24	2.89	4.12	2.82
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?	0 days	94.66	94.99	97.71	98.26	97.42	97.70
	1 day	3.22	3.32	1.09	0.62	1.19	1.02
	2-3 days	1.16	1.03	0.74	0.87	0.47	0.43
	4-5 days	0.25	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.18	0.17
	6 or more days	0.71	0.59	0.37	0.25	0.74	0.68
During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 times	89.96	89.94	91.00	91.02	94.42	95.14
	1 time	5.41	5.58	3.98	4.11	2.59	2.47
	2-3 times	2.75	2.79	3.35	3.62	1.44	1.28
	4-5 times	0.74	0.66	0.67	0.62	0.52	0.43
	6-7 times	0.25	0.29	0.09	0.00	0.12	0.00
	8-9 times	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.16	0.09
	10-11 times	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.09
	12 or more times	0.79	0.66	0.69	0.50	0.69	0.51
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	78.52	79.78	87.63	88.79	93.54	94.53
	1 time	12.65	12.13	7.27	6.35	3.56	2.99
	2-3 times	5.86	4.93	3.62	3.61	1.82	1.54
	4-5 times	1.23	1.10	0.52	0.37	0.34	0.26
	6-7 times	0.57	0.74	0.20	0.12	0.28	0.34
	8-9 times	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.09
	10-11 times	0.13	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00
	12 or more times	0.98	1.10	0.60	0.62	0.29	0.26